

IN THE CLAIMS:

1. (Previously presented) A method of backup and restore procedure using a first storage subsystem and second storage subsystem which are connected to each other via a path, the first storage subsystem connected to a first host, the second storage subsystem connected to a second host, the method comprising the steps of:

performing a backup procedure comprising the steps of:

providing a first logical volume in the first storage subsystem and a second logical volume and a third logical volume in the second storage subsystem, the second logical volume being a copied logical volume of the first logical volume, the first and second logical volumes being in sync state, the third logical volume being a copied logical volume of the second logical volume, the second and third logical volumes being in sync state; and

splitting the second logical volume and the third logical volume by a command from the first storage subsystem; and

performing a restore procedure comprising the steps of:

mounting the third logical volume to the second host,
reading, at the second host, a file to be restored from the third volume,
writing, at the second host, the file to the second volume, and
re-synchronizing the first volume with the second volume.

2. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein
performing a restore procedure further comprises:
recovering a database onto the first volume, if a database application is being run on the first host.

3. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein re-synchronizing the first volume with the second volume further comprises:
determining from a pending data bitmap data on the second volume to be copied to the primary volume.

4. (Original) The method of claim 1, further comprising
marking write data arriving after the command in a pending data bitmap,

thereby tracking which data has been modified.

5. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein
the command comprises identities of one or more files to be restored from the
third volume and written to the second volume, and wherein reading, at the second host, a file to
be restored from the third volume and writing, at the second host, the file to the second volume,
further comprises:

reading exclusively the files specified in the command from the third volume and
writing the files so read to the second volume.

6. (Previously presented) A method, comprising:
receiving an indication of files to be restored;
determining whether the files to be restored comprise contents of an entire
volume, and if so:
splitting remote mirrors existing between production volumes and backup
volumes;
resynchronizing local mirrors existing between the backup volumes and volumes
holding data copied from the backup volumes, at least one of the backup volumes and at least
one of the volumes holding data copied from the at least one backup volume being located in the
same storage subsystem; and
resynchronizing remote mirrors for the production volumes and the backup
volumes.

7. (Original) The method of claim 6, wherein
resynchronizing local mirrors existing between the backup volumes and volumes
holding data copied from the backup volumes comprises:
comparing a pending bitmap for the backup volume with a pending bitmap for the
volume holding data copied from the backup volume to determine a set of differential data; and
copying the differential data from the volume holding data copied from the
backup volume to the backup volume.

8. (Original) The method of claim 6, wherein
resynchronizing remote mirrors for the production volumes and the backup
volumes comprises:
comparing a pending bitmap for the production volume with a pending bitmap for
the backup volume to determine a set of differential data; and
copying the differential data from the backup volume to the production volume.

9. (Currently amended) ~~An~~ A processor-based apparatus, comprising:
means for receiving an indication of files to be restored;
means for determining whether the files to restore comprise contents of an entire
volume;
means for splitting remote mirrors existing between production volumes and
backup volumes;
means for resynchronizing local mirrors existing between the backup volumes and
volumes holding data copied from the backup volumes, at least one of the backup volumes and at
least one of the volumes holding data copied from the at least one backup volume being located
in the same storage subsystem; and
means for resynchronizing remote mirrors for the production volumes and the
backup volumes.

10. (Previously presented) A method of restoring a file to a first storage
subsystem connected to a first host from a second storage subsystem connected to a second host,
in accordance with a request from the first host, wherein:

the first storage subsystem and second storage subsystem are connected to each
other via a path, the first storage subsystem stores a first logical volume, the second storage
subsystem stores a second logical volume and a third logical volume, the second logical volume
being a copied logical volume of the first logical volume, the third logical volume being a copied
logical volume of the second logical volume, the first logical volume and the second logical
volume being in a non-sync state, the second and third logical volumes being in sync state,
the method comprising:

mounting the third logical volume to the second host,

reading, at the second host, a file to be restored from the third volume and writing, at the second host, the file to the second volume, and re-synchronizing the first volume with the second volume.

11. (Previously presented) The method of claim 10, wherein:
mounting the third logical volume to the second host comprises:
responsive to a command from the first storage subsystem, splitting the sync state between the second logical volume and the third logical volume.

12. (Currently amended) A processor-based storage subsystem, comprising:
a first logical volume,
a second logical volume, the first logical volume and the second logical volume being located in the same storage subsystem, and
an interface to a path providing connectivity to a primary storage subsystem,
the second logical volume being a copied logical volume of the first logical volume,
the first logical volume operative to be selectively placed into one of a sync state and a non-sync state with a logical volume in the primary storage subsystem,
the first logical volume and second logical volume being in sync state,
the second logical volume operative to permit host access to read files to be restored from the second logical volume and write the files to be restored to the first logical volume responsive to a restore command, and
the second storage subsystem operative to establish a sync state between the first logical volume and the second logical volume.

13. (Previously presented) A computer program product, comprising:
code for receiving an indication of files to be restored;
code for determining whether the files to be restored comprise contents of an entire volume, and if so invoking a plurality of codes, comprising:
code for splitting remote mirrors existing between production volumes and backup volumes;

code for resynchronizing local mirrors existing between the backup volumes and volumes holding data copied from the backup volumes, at least one of the backup volumes and at least one of the volumes holding data copied from the at least one backup volume being located in the same storage subsystem;

code for resynchronizing remote mirrors for the production volumes and the backup volumes; and

a computer readable storage medium that holds the codes.

14. Canceled

15. Canceled

16. (Currently amended) ~~An~~ A processor-based apparatus, comprising:
means for receiving a command;

means for splitting a sync state existing between a second storage means and a third storage means, the second storage means and the third storage means being located in the same storage subsystem;

means for making information on the third storage means available for reading;

means for reading a file to be restored from the third storage means;

means for writing the file to the second storage means; and

means for re-synchronizing the second storage means with a first storage means.

17. (Original) The apparatus of claim 16, wherein

means for making information on the third storage means available for reading further comprises means for mounting the third storage means to a means for processing information stored by the third storage means.

18. (Currently amended) A computer program product, comprising:

code for receiving a command;

code for splitting a sync state existing between a second storage unit and a third storage unit, the second storage unit and the third storage unit being located in the same storage subsystem;

code for making information on the third storage unit available for reading;

code for reading a file to be restored from the third storage unit;

code for writing the file to the second storage unit;

code for re-synchronizing the second storage unit with a first storage unit; and

a computer-readable storage medium ~~program product~~ that holds the codes.

19. (Original) A system, comprising:

a first storage subsystem connected to a first host,

a second storage subsystem connected to a second host, wherein:

the first storage subsystem and the second storage subsystem are connected to each other via a path, the first storage subsystem stores a first logical volume, the second storage subsystem stores a second logical volume and a third logical volume, the second logical volume being a copied logical volume of the first logical volume, the third logical volume being a copied logical volume of the second logical volume, the first logical volume and the second logical volume being in a non-sync state, the second and third logical volumes being in sync state, the second storage subsystem operative to mount the third logical volume to the second host responsive to a restore command, the host operative to read files to be restored from the third volume and write the files to be restored to the second volume, and the second storage subsystem operative to establish a sync state between the first logical volume and the second logical volume.

20. Canceled.